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The Law of Landlord and Tenant. By Herbert Thorndike Tiffany. Author of *The Law of Real Property*; Lecturer of the University of Maryland. 2 Vol. The Keefe-Davidson Co., St. Paul. 1910.

Of all legal relations, there is none, perhaps, of more widespread interest than that of landlord and tenant. The questions arising from it may be of great or slight importance, but they are constantly presenting themselves, and their solution affects men in every walk of life.

So vast has the subject become, owing to the great number of decisions and the frequent statutory changes, that a treatise forming a part only of an ordinary work on real property is inadequate for the frequent needs of the average lawyer.

The author of the present monumental work needs no introduction to lawyers or law students. His treatise on real property has been in active use as a text book in law schools throughout the country and as a valuable work of reference in the law libraries of practising attorneys.

The present volumes are the natural sequence of a compilation of a work like the author's first. The author had impressed upon him the need of a work dealing only with the law of landlord and tenant, and this law with all its modifications and confusing ramifications he has most ably presented in the exhaustive treatise just published.

Not only has he stated the decisions on the law of landlord and tenant, but the author has discussed the various phases of the subject from the standpoint of principle. References to the various state statutes are made in the notes. The latest compilations of statutes are used in each individual case, and this makes the work doubly valuable, as it is abreast of the times.

There is a table of cases comprising nearly 150 pages; and the lawyer has had slight experience indeed who has not learned the extreme value of such tables. Volume I contains a table of contents for both volumes. Chapter headings and title headings are given in order and this offers ready help to the running down of a point. In Volume II there is an exhaustive and helpful

index. Every possible reference subject is included, arranged, of course, alphabetically. So it is that the volumes offer ready access to the busy lawyer and have that most important of features—being usable at a moment's notice.

The volumes are firmly and artistically bound in buckram, the binding which is growing constantly in favor. They are printed on good paper and the type is large. They should last a life time and should prove an addition to any library.—Ed.

Principles of Argument. By Edwin Bell, LL.B. Cromarty Law Book Co., Philadelphia. 1910.

The purpose of this book is to assist those who are daily engaged in argumentation. It is written not only for students in preparatory schools, as a guide in debating, but also for those in the professional schools, and especially for young men who are beginning their active professional career, whether in law, journalism or the ministry. The author has endeavored by a few rules to simplify the processes of thinking—to enable the student to detect his erroneous way of reasoning, and to expose the fallacies of those who may oppose him in debate or conversation.

The first part of the work deals with the nature and kinds of proof in a lucid and concise manner, enabling the beginner by a careful study of it to determine whether an argument is valid or not. The latter part, which comprises about three-fourths of the book, sets forth a complete classification and analysis of arguments and fallacies. The classification is much better than is found in the ordinary college work on rhetoric, and, in fact, two classes of arguments not usually found in treatises on argument, have been added, viz.: (1) Arguments as to questions of law as distinguished from arguments as to questions of fact, and (2) arguments to prove the relation of cause and effect as distinguished from arguments from cause to effect and from effect to cause.

To enable the student to understand applying the rules, numerous examples by way of illustration have been cited. Most of them have been actually used in speeches, magazines, and law